



VOL. I.]

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1800.

[No. 13.]

### SAMUEL BISHOP

HAS RECEIVED

A few Copies of the 1st and 2d vols. of the American Edition of

DR. RUSSELL'S

*History of Modern Europe.*

The style in which these vols. are executed, added to the intrinsic merit of the work, will, it is hoped, insure it the patronage of the Public.

The 1st and 2d vols. may be seen as above, where Subscriptions to the work will be received.

December 23.

cod3t

### NOTICE.

Intending shortly to leave this place, it is requested of those to whom I am indebted on Mrs. Washington's or my own account, that they send their bills to Mrs. Washington or me, on or before the first day of January next, when they shall be paid—and those who are indebted to Mrs. Washington, or me, will please to make immediate payment to

JAMES ANDERSON.

Mount-Vernon, Dec. 23.

cod6t

### FOR SALE,

Genuine Madeira Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks, for approved notes, or exchanged for Tobacco or Flour.

### I WILL SELL OR RENT

The Store I have occupied for many years past, situated on Prince-Street, opposite Col. Hooe's. No stand in Town more eligible, or better accommodations for carrying on an extensive wholesale, wet or dry good business. The cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thousand barrels of flour; 2500 barrels may be stowed on the premises without any inconvenience to the occupant.

Those desirous of holding it will apply to me on Merchants' Wharf, where I shall in future do business.

W'm I. HALL.

December 22.

d

An extensive and well chosen Assortment of

CALICOES & CHINTSES,

With a variety of other articles, this day received, and for Sale, by

JOHN HORSBURGH.

J. Horsburgh respectfully informs those of his customers with whom he has running accounts, that he is under the necessity of discontinuing this practice;—therefore in future he will sell for Cash or Produce only.

December 22.

d

### TO BE SOLD,

By William Hartshorne,

On Col. Hooe's Wharf, Philadelphia Loaf and Lump Sugar, Wheat Bran by the quantity, Flour in barrels and half barrels.

Cash given for Wheat as usual. Alexandria, 12th mo. 6, 1800. codt

### Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, December 17.

[Concluded from our last.]

Mr. Macon said that the true question was whether the house thought it necessary at this time to raise the additional battalion. Does such a state of things exist as requires its being raised? If it does not, it ought not to be raised, the nominal existence of the battalion on paper to the contrary notwithstanding. As it never yet in reality existed, and we had done very well without it, he saw no occasion why we should call it into being now. As to the alleged use of it at a future period, he thought the idea futile. For then twenty battalions, for aught we can say, may be thought necessary.

Gentlemen had said that the old argument of saving public money had been used. Mr. Macon said he thought the argument a very good one on all occasions. On all occasions unless a good reason could be assigned for spending the public money, it ought not to be spent.

Suppose you raise the battalion. Experience will soon demonstrate its usefulness; and then you will discharge the men, and give them three months pay to go home with.

We have been told that in a certain event, not very improbable, the western posts will be struck at; and we shall be obliged to go to war. Mr. Macon hoped that the days of alarm were past, and the reign of terror over—From whom was this blow to come? He did not know any nation likely to strike at our posts. We had got, it was said, a treaty with France. If so, we had nothing to fear from that quarter.

If no greater sum than 45,000 dollars was saved by the proposed reduction, he should still be for it, as he thought the additional battalion altogether useless.

Mr. Kitchell made a few remarks, not heard, and concluded with moving the taking the yeas and nays, for which a sufficient number of members rose.

Mr. Champlin in the first part of his speech was not heard, owing to our exclusion from within the bar.

When heard, he said that he had been among those who thought the aggressions of France not only justified but called for a declaration of war from us. He had been for taking the direct road. But as other gentlemen had differed from him in opinion, he had voted for the new regiment of artillery, as a measure calculated, in connection with other measures, to produce that, step by step, which he could not directly obtain. He had therefore voted for the additional regiment then as a temporary arrangement.

But though when first formed, he voted for the regiment as a part of the system of

defensive measures, he now thought it would be permanently useful.

In reply to the remarks of gentlemen, he could assure them that several officers had already been appointed.

When at the close of the last session, Congress had manifested a disposition to destroy every military arrangement, they had, notwithstanding, been impressed with the expediency of maintaining the two regiments of artillery. Nothing had since occurred to change his opinion.

Mr. Randolph said that all the attention he had bestowed on the subject convinced him of the justness of the ideas expressed by the gentleman from North Carolina. The true question had been misrepresented. That did not consist in estimating, abstractedly considered, in relation to a future period, the benefits or inconveniences attached to an increase in the establishment of artillery. The simple question was whether this additional body was necessary now. That it was not necessary he was fully convinced, as it had been dispensed with in periods of apprehension and danger. This conviction confirmed him in his adherence to those ideas which had been forcibly expressed by the member from North Carolina.

The house had been told by a gentleman from South Carolina that from tenderness to the militia he would dispense with their services. In my opinion, said Mr. Randolph, this is a mistaken tenderness. It was a kind of tenderness, that neither he wished to manifest, nor did the militia themselves desire to receive. In a similar strain of affected tenderness a Roman Emperor had excused a Roman Senate from the exercise of their legislative duties, and had informed them that from a regard to their ease he would pass laws for them. And that Senate had abjectly returned their thanks to the Emperor for his kindness to them. He hoped that no similar proposition would be made to that house, or similar answer returned by them.

In his belief that this corps was unnecessary he was confirmed by the remarks that had fallen from the gentleman from Rhode Island. That gentleman had informed the house that the measure had received his approbation as tending to involve the country in a war with France. And was the house at this day to be called upon to adopt piece meal those measures that had been framed for the production of this effect?

The gentleman from Massachusetts had founded the topic of party, and had called upon a majority of that house to meet with firmness what he conceived an honorable political death. He had proclaimed his indisposition to recede from those dignified measures that had hitherto been pursued. Mr. Randolph confided in the integrity of the gentleman: and he did not entertain a doubt of his receiving his most cheerful co-operation in that change of measures, which he had portrayed as impending over the house; and he was

happy to say, that if such a disposition were manifested by that gentleman, and by those who acted with him, it would be met by correspondent sentiments of harmony on his side of the house.

The question was then taken by yeas and noes as follows: Yeas 39, Noes 46.

YEAS.

Messrs.—Alston, Bailey, Bishop, R. Brown, Christie, Clay, Claiborne, Condit, Davis, Dawson, Dent, Eggleston, Elmendorf, Goode, Gregg, Grove, Hanna, Heister, Holmes, Jackson, Kitchell, Leib, Lynn, Macon, Muhlenburg, New, Randolph, Smille, J. Smith, S. Smith, Stanford, Sumter, Taliaferro, Thompson, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Tazewell, Van Cortlandt, Varnum. 39.

NAYS.

Messrs.—Baer, Bartlett, Bird, J. Brown, Champlin, Cooper, Craik, J. Davenport, F. Davenport, Dennis, Dickson, Edmond, Evans, Foster, Freeman, Glen, C. Goodrich, E. Goodrich, Griswold, Henderson, Hill, Huger, Inlay, Kittera, H. Lee, S. Lee, Morris, Nott, Otis, Page, Parker, Pinckney, Platt, Powell, J. Reed, N. Read, Rutledge, Shepard, J. C. Smith, Tenney, Thatcher, J. C. Thomas, R. Thomas, Wadsworth, Williams, Woods. 46.

Mr. H. Lee reported a bill concerning the district of Columbia, [see the Advertiser of Saturday last] which was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Macon from the Committee of Claims, made report on the petition of Mr. L'Enfant, that the petitioner had no just claim against the government of the United States—which report was read a second time by unanimous consent, and agreed to without a division.

Mr. Cooper called up his resolution for appointing a committee to enquire into the expediency of repealing the act directing the valuation of dwelling houses and enumeration of slaves.

On the motion of Mr. Otis, seconded by Mr. Griswold, the motion was so altered as to make the reference to the committee of ways and means then agreed to by the house.

THURSDAY, December 18.

The resolution made by Mr. M'Millen, in relation to the disposition and situation of lands in the N. W. Territory appropriated to the maintenance of schools and religion, was agreed to, and a committee appointed.

FRIDAY, December 19.

Mr. Claiborne laid before the House a memorial of the House of Representatives of the Mississippi Territory, stating some inconveniences which had arisen from the want of authority in the governor, to issue writs of election, in case of improper returns; suggesting also the want of disposition on the part of Governor Sargent, to have the General Assembly organized,

and stating the advantage which would accrue to the territory, if an earlier day for the meeting of the legislature was fixed by a law of Congress.

On motion,

The said memorial was referred to Mr. Claiborne, Mr. Goodrich and Mr. Nott, with authority to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Davis moved the reference to the same committee of certain resolutions submitted by him to the house during the last session, but then not acted upon, stating the alledged existence of several unconstitutional laws in the Mississippi Territory, whereby unjustifiable extortions were practised on the citizens.

The resolutions were read: after the reading Mr. Griswold desired a postponement of the motion for a reference until Monday, which was agreed to.

Mr. Griswold, from the committee to whom was referred so much of the President's speech as relates to the Judiciary of the United States, which having been read twice, was referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday.

Mr. H. Lee from the committee to whom was referred the several propositions made commemorative of the services of George Washington, reported a bill for the erection of a Mausoleum, differing in no other respects from the former bill reported, except as to the materials of which the Mausoleum is to be constructed; the present bill directing it to be made of stone, the former one directing it to be made of marble.

He said that the committee, after maturely considering the relative merits of all the plans proposed, had preferred the mausoleum, as well from its superior durability as cheapness to any other.

The bill was read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole house on Tuesday.

The committee on unfinished business reported in part a list of certain laws relative to revenue which expired with the present session, and recommended to refer the expediency of continuing them to the committee of ways and means.

Which report being read twice, was agreed to.

BOSTON, December 11.

Arrived schooner Iris, Griffin, 45 days from Naples, 38 days from Gibraltar. Sailed from Gibraltar in company with the Ardent, Davis; and Philadelphia, Parsons; parted November 3, 50 leagues W. of Cape Sparte, they intended to run down the trades. October 26, was boarded from an English frigate, with two line of battle ships in company; having been cruising off for three Spanish men of war from Palermo; but they had arrived safe at Carthage.

Sloop Julian, Vaux, St. Thomas, 28 days; brig Lydia, Barnard, Batavia, 200.

Ship Romulus, of this port, has arrived at the Vineyard, from Batavia, in a short passage.

Sloop Prudence, Frothingham, from the Havana, for Newburyport, has been lost at sea. The captain perished. The mate and 5 hands were 55 hours in the boat without any provisions.

December 12.

OF LEGHORN, &c.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Iris, captain Griffin, which sailed from Naples, October 17, and from Gibraltar, Nov. 2. We are informed by the captain and Mr. Hill, supercargo, that on the day they left Naples a vessel arrived from Leghorn;

and the master reported, that he had departed on the 14th of October, when that place was in great confusion from the approach of the French. At Gibraltar, Mr. Anderson, a respectable merchant, mentioned, that an English ship, dispatched for that purpose, had brought information that the French took possession of Leghorn on the 17th of October; and two American armed ships, (the Ardent and Philadelphia) afterwards arrived from Leghorn, having precipitately left the harbor on account of the success of the French. It is supposed that every other American vessel which was armed endeavoured to escape in the same way. There were some reports that a formal capitulation preceded the entry of the French into this important city. A large fleet of transports, &c. was at Gibraltar with 20,000 troops on board; 12,000 it was said were destined for Egypt, and 8000 to Lisbon. The English had made an attempt upon Cadiz; but the dread of introducing the disease, (which still prevails in that city) among the British troops, it was said, induced the commander to abandon the enterprise. Some apprehensions existed at Naples, that the French would attempt to pay them another visit, and preparations were made to convince them of their reluctance to entertain them.

*Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman on board the ship Ardent, from Leghorn for Baltimore, dated at sea, November 3, in lat. 35, 30. long. 7.*

"We sailed from Leghorn, on the 16th ult. on the morning of which day the French (in what numbers I know not) took possession of the town. The German garrison capitulated under condition that they should be permitted to join their main army with baggage, cannon and every thing belonging to them. General Clement commander of the French troops, issued a proclamation upon entering the town:—The *summa* of which was, that the civil government of Tuscany, owing to the good harmony, that subsisted between France, and the court of Vienna, was to undergo no change whatsoever; the inhabitants of whatsoever nation they might be, had nothing to fear, since he guaranteed to them, in the most sacred manner, the safety of their persons and property, and invited any of them, who might have fled, under apprehensions of danger, to return to their homes, where they would not be molested in the smallest degree.

"The above event was as sudden as unexpected, for in virtue of the prolongation of the armistice, we conceived ourselves perfectly secure. If we are to judge from the manner the Austrian commander in chief in Tuscany, gen. Somariva expressed himself in his proclamation to the Tuscans, announcing the invasion about to take place, it was a gross infringement of the armistice. Some suppose that France and Austria are, notwithstanding, perfectly agreed upon the subject, as peace between them was believed to be upon the eve of being concluded, and that the cession of Leghorn was to shut the port to the British, and thereby incline the latter still more to accept terms of peace. These are, however, conjectures which time alone can bring to maturity.

"All the British property was embarked for Palermo; and I believe they will suffer but little ultimately, by the invasion."

UNITED STATES NAVY.

We are happy to remove the fears for the safety of the frigate Insurgent, capt.

Fletcher. She has been ordered to the reported cruising ground of the Cayenne privateers. We have not heard from the Pickering; but it not probable the brig seen bottom upwards was her, but the wreck of some light vessel.

NEW-YORK, December 17.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Hamburg, to a respectable house in this city, dated the 23d October.*

"Although again a new armistice has taken place between the Emperor and the French, and the English have been trying whether they could also make up their differences; the result of both appears to be still dubious—and the negotiations with the latter are reported to be broken off already—If peace on the continent should take place, it is believed the differences with England will not be soon settled."

Entered, ship Elizabeth, —, Barcelona; brigs Thomas, Hawes, Hamburg, and Ceres, Peters, Havana.

The ship Delight, Weldon, has arrived at Hamburg from this port. The ship Elizabeth spoke the ship Adventure from London, about 10 days ago.

The brig Thomas left at Hamburg the ship Catherine, Ingleton, of N. York, to sail in 2 days; Delight, Weldon, of New- Bedford, for N. York, in 2 weeks; Abigail, —, of New-Providence; brig Christiana and Andrew, Brown, Philadelphia, first fair wind. Sailed in company with the ship Pallas, of Salem, and a brig bound to Charleston.

December 18.

*Arrived since our last,*

Brig Ceres, 17 days from Havana, with fugar, to Thomas W. Setterthwaite. Left there ship Racknew, Joy, of Boston; ship William, Twins, Salem; brig Almy, Portman, Norfolk; brig Lydia, Bowdoin, Salem; schr. Prudence, Barker, Charleston; and the schooner Farmer for Baltimore. The last vessel had sailed two days, before the Ceres, but had carried away her foremast and put back.

*Extract from the log book of the ship Reserve, Malaga, in 46 days from Malaga.*

Left at Malaga the brig Harmony, Shotwell, of Charleston, to sail in ten or 15 days; and schooner Jane and Maria, of Philadelphia. November 19th in lat. 28, 5, long 42, spoke ship Edward, Bard, from Madeira, bound to Philadelphia, out 18 days, all well. Nov. 23, in lat. 27, 50, long. 54, spoke the sloop Dispatch, Humbard, from Kennebunk, bound to Demerara, out 20 days; had lost part of her stock off deck in a heavy gale of wind.

Cleared, brig Union, Bellington, Belfast.

The brigs Juliana, Den, and Welcome Return, Clark, has arrived at New Orleans.

Captain Peters of the brig Ceres, informs that it was very sickly amongst the American seamen at Havana. The ship Mary, Joy, of Boston, had lost most of her crew.

The ship Elizabeth, (mentioned under our marine head yesterday) capt. Luther, from Barcelona, belongs to Baltimore and comes consigned to Murray and Mumford with a valuable cargo of wine, brandy, soap, oil and silks.

Nov. 5, in lat. 22, 29, long. 42, 32, saw 7 sail of armed ships. Nov. 17, in lat. 23, 28, long. 42, 32, spoke an English brig 28 days from Boston for Demerara.

under a jury main-mast. Nov. 30, in lat. 32, spoke schooner Eliza, 5 days from Norfolk for New-Providence.

Oct. 12, in lat. 34, 24, long. 14, 35, passed a convoy of 25 sail, under a frigate and 2 cutter brigs, standing to the S. and W. supposed to be a Spanish convoy bound to the W. Islands.

Oct. 4, in the strait's mouth, was boarded by a French privateer, and treated politely!

Nov. —, was boarded by the Lilly, from Bermuda, and treated tolerably well.

While captain L. was loading at Saloo bay, the boats from 2 British frigates and a 74, cut out of Barcelona 2 Spanish merchantmen.

PHILADELPHIA, December 19.

Arrived, brig Minerva, Archer, St. Sebastian, 49 days; schooner Volunteer, Hudfins, Virginia, 6.

Cleared, ship Lavinia, Sweetzer, Charleston; barque Three Friends, Janfen, Hamburg.

Brig Betsey, White, of Philadelphia from Leghorn, arrived at St. Thomas, and proceeded from thence to the Havana.

Sloop Mary Ann, Gever, from St. Thomas, has arrived at Wilmington (Del.)

December 20.

Arrived, ship Philadelphia, Parsons, Leghorn; brig Morning Star, Skelly, Port Republic; Harriot, Sheckle, do. George, Bell, Antigua; schooner Success, Johnson, St. Croix; Rochester, Pritchett, New-York; sloops Sally, Remington, Havana; Johanna, Beats, New-York.

Cleared, ship Prosperity, Joughan, Dublin; brig Dispatch, Bell, New-Orleans; Bristol, Vaughan, Bristol; Molly, Thornton, Savannah; schr. Favorite, Cotterill, N. York; Minerva, Hughes, Charleston; Phoebe, Winslow, Trinidad; Amity, Denabre, Cape-Francois; Betsey, Shailcross, St. Thomas; sloop Liberty, Johnson, Savannah.

Schooner Betsey, Copeland, that was ashore on Pecks Beech, is got off and arrived safe in Egg-Harbor.

Ship William Penn, Volans, from Calcutta, is said to be below.

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

THE stockholders in the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, are hereby notified, that an election will be held on Thursday the 15th day of January next, at the Court House in the said town, for the purpose of electing fifteen persons, citizens of this commonwealth, as directors of that institution.

J. B. NICKOLS, SEC'RY.

December 24. eogt

Fresh Raisins.

Just received a few boxes of excellent Raisins, and for Sale, by

JOHN & J. TUCKER.

December 24. eo

A small Cargo of

James River COALS,

At Fitzgerald's wharf,

To be sold on moderate terms, if applied for immediately.

Philadelphia loaf and lump sugar; hard soap by the box; also a few boxes of crown or shaving soap; hay in bundles of about two hundred weight; Flour, Bran and Shorts by the quantity.

Cash given for Wheat or Corn.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

12 mo. 24. eo

# Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, December 24.

To-morrow being CHRISTMASS, the Advertiser will not be published until Friday.

Extract of a letter from captain Brown, of the United States ship Merrimack, to the secretary of the navy, dated Basseterre, St. Kitts, November 6.

"I left this port the 20th ultimo, and returned here again last evening with one of the finest brigs belonging to Guadaloupe, mounting 14 guns and 120 men."

The following Bill has been introduced into the House of Delegates of this State. A BILL to amend an act, entitled an act to amend the Penal Laws of this Commonwealth.

Whereas experience has evinced that the existing remedy for the suppression of the barbarous custom of duelling is inadequate to the purpose and the progress; and the consequences of the evil, have become so destructive as to require an effort on the part of the legislature to arrest a vice which frequently involves the innocent in those miseries which the guilty never fail to suffer; a vice, the result of ignorance and barbarism, justified neither by the precepts of morality nor by the dictates of reason: For the prevention whereof,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that if any person whatsoever shall challenge another to fight a duel, with any weapon or in any manner whatsoever, the probable issue of which may or might result in the death of the challenger or challenged, or if any persons shall accept a challenge or fight a duel with any weapon or any way whatsoever, the probable issue of which may or might terminate in the death of the challenger or challenged, all the estate real or personal, of every person so offending in either way, shall immediately go and pass to and among the heirs and representatives of such persons, in like manner as if he had died intestate.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that no persons offending in either way as aforesaid, shall thereafter be capable of taking any estate or property whatsoever by deed, will, or any other conveyance, and that any such estate or use so given or conveyed to such persons, shall in like manner go and descend to and among his heirs and representatives, as if such persons had died intestate, immediately after such gift devise or conveyance.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, that any person offending as aforesaid, shall be incapable of holding or being elected to any post of profit, trust or emolument, civil or military, under the government of this Commonwealth.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, that any person who shall knowingly carry a challenge or acceptance of a challenge, shall be subject equally with the principals to the penalties of this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, that no person offending in either way as aforesaid, shall ever thereafter be capable of bringing or prosecuting any suit or action either at common law or in chancery, and that any action or suit instituted or commenced by such person shall be dismissed, whenever the fact of his having committed either of the said offences, shall be established under any plea for taking advantage thereof.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, that when the commission of either of the said offences shall be established against any person in any civil action, or by any criminal prosecution, the record in such action shall be good evidence in every suit or action which may thereafter arise, for the purpose of proving either of the offences aforesaid, although the party or parties to such subsequent suit or action was not a party in the said suit or action whereby the said fact was established.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, that an acquittal in criminal prosecution for the offences aforesaid, shall not bar the party who means to avail himself of the commission of the crime on the part of the offender, from introducing evidence to prove the fact, and if proved the same consequences shall ensue as to his holding property or the right of bringing an action as if the offender had been convicted in a criminal prosecution.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, that if the representatives or heirs of the offender or offenders in the premises shall not within twelve months after the commission of the offence aforesaid, take possession of the estate, or take effectual steps for recovering the same possession, the property, whether real or personal, of the person so offending as aforesaid, shall accrue to the commonwealth, and it shall be the duty of the escheator to proceed forthwith as in cases of escheat. Saving however the rights of infants, persons of non compos mentis, and persons beyond the seas, who shall within the time of 12 months after their several disabilities are proved, but in such case it shall be the business of the court in whose jurisdiction the offence was committed, to appoint guardians or a committee to take care of the same; and before any person shall succeed to the possession, or shall attempt by suit to reduce to possession the estate of the person so offending, he shall make oath in open court that his claim is with a bona fide intention of holding the estate himself and not for the benefit of the offender.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall for the purpose of eluding the operation of the provisions of this law leave the state, the person or persons so offending shall be deemed as guilty and be subject to the like penalties as if the offence had been committed within this commonwealth, and the offender or offenders may be tried in any court in this commonwealth having jurisdiction in criminal cases.

And whereas the existing laws preclude the punishment of those who are guilty of the most irritating insults unless those insults are clothed with certain illegal expressions, and whereas this circumstance has been assigned in extenuation of the offence intended to be prevented, that in all actions which shall be commenced for words, no exception shall be taken thereto that shall take from them the trial by jury, but the same shall be cognizable before the jury, who shall say what damages the party has sustained.

This act shall be in force from the 1st of April, 1801.

## Late from Algiers and Gibraltar.

On Tuesday the 9th instant arrived at Salem, the ship Brutus, capt. Brown, in 32 days from Gibraltar, and 40 from Algiers. Capt. B. informs, that the United States frigate George Washington, capt. Bainbridge, sailed for Constantinople the 19th of October; having on board

the Algerine General of Marine and suite, with presents, &c. for the Grand Seigneur. The Dey compelled capt. Bainbridge to perform this service, and threatened, in case of refusal, War to the United States, and Slavery to the officers and crew of the George Washington. The Dey also insisted, that the Brutus would unload, and go to the isle of Rhodes for a cargo of Turks—no pay or freight to be allowed—but the voyage to be considered as favor by the United States. Through the influence of our consul, Mr. O'Brien, and the ship's being private property, and having a perishable cargo, she was excused from this service. Capt. B. fearing a further requisition embraced a favorable moment (Oct. 25) of quitting Algiers. Capt. B. brought dispatches for the Secretary of State, containing the particulars of this extraordinary affair. Mr. O'Brien and capt. Bainbridge had remonstrated, but were obliged to comply, to prevent a more serious result. Two days from Algiers, the Brutus was brought too by the British brig Carmelia, for Egypt, with dispatches from Lord Keith, where his Lordship, with the fleet and transports, was bound. On arriving at Gibraltar, no one was permitted to land from the Brutus, as she was from the Barbary coast—but an American, resident there, came along side, and informed—that the French marched into Leghorn the 10th of October agreeably to a treaty with the Emperor—[A letter received here (Salem) of the 9th of October, from Leghorn, is silent on this subject.]—The day the Brutus left Gibraltar, the ship —, owned by Messrs. Murray and Mumford, of N. York, sailed and was captured in a few hours by some Spanish gun-boats—she had previously been boarded by the same boats and cautioned against entering Gibraltar, it being declared in a state of blockade by his Catholic Majesty—she however did enter and sell her cargo of flour—she was carried to Algeziras, and would probably be condemned. The next day capt. B. took the advantage of the convoy of two frigates, with 38 transports, most of them full of troops, bound to Lisbon—before they got through the Gut a W. wind sprung up, which obliged the fleet to put into the Bay of Tutean, on the Barbary coast—found there, 7 sail of the line, and 45 transports with more troops. Next day was joined by Lord Keith, with 4 more sail of the line, and a number of frigates. The fleet all that day and night were employed in watering, as none could be got at Gibraltar owing to the dry season. Next day sailed with part of the fleet for Lisbon, leaving Lord Keith with the residue, and most all the troops, at Tutean Bay—from whence it was conjectured he would sail for Egypt. Left the fleet that night.

While at Algiers, capt. B. procured the following information.

Sketch of Algerine Spoilations for the last two years.

27 Sail of Neapolitans, Sicilians and Maltese, having British passports from Lord Keith—vessels and cargoes condemned—crews, 215 condemned to slavery, claimed by the English, and not given up.

17 Sail of Greeks—vessels, cargoes, & crews condemned—the Greeks employed as slaves, and after a service of 15 months given up to the Grand Seigneur.

13 Sail of Imperialists, valued at one million of dollars—vessels and cargoes condemned—crews given up to the Grand Seigneur.

At Tunis, they have taken 11 Danish vessels, valued at six hundred thousand dollars.

At Tripoli they have captured 24 sail of Swedes.

A Danish Frigate by mistake chased an Algerine Corsair ashore near Tunis—for which the Danish Governor will have to pay to the Dey eight thousand and to his Ministers twenty thousand dollars!

Three hundred and sixty eight Frenchmen were made slaves in July last at Algiers, but were released at the conclusion of the Peace with France.

The Spanish Consul was 35 days in chains on account of the French taking the brig Bashaw. Spain returned the brig and crew to Algiers, accompanied with presents to the amount of 60,000 dollars—which released the poor Consul.

## Remarks of the Salem Editor.

Look out! United States of America; or you will share the fate of the Swedes at Tripoli—the Danes at Tunis—and of many other Nations at Algiers!—"Millions for defence—but not a cent for Tribute!!!"

The United States should immediately have six strong frigates in the Mediterranean, to keep Rogues in awe. Should any accident happen to the George Washington, in her passage to or from Constantinople, the Government of the United States will be obliged to reimburse the Dey all damages he may sustain thereby, or his most potent Majesty will order his Corsairs to capture American vessels.

Among the presents sent to the Grand Seigneur were one hundred black slaves, 50 of them females—lions, tigers, leopards, ostriches, &c. &c. valued at several millions of dollars. Precious cargo for an American Government ship!—Captain Bainbridge was obliged to hoist the Standard of Algiers at his main-top-gallant-mast-head, instead of the American Pendant!

The George Washington sailed on the 19th of October, upon her new voyage, and may return to this country possibly in July next. She had carried out to the Algerine Government large supplies of stores, which were received on account of the annual stipulated payments from the United States. The English had offered a frigate for this purpose, but the Dey did not like to trust them, for fear they would secure the treasure to themselves, as there had been a serious misunderstanding with them.—Several Danish vessels were forcibly taken into possession, and ordered for the Isle of Rhodes upon a similar business with the Washington.

The English Consul was at first refused a reception at Algiers, but was finally permitted to remain there.

Notwithstanding the treatment Captain Bainbridge received from the Dey, the American Consul, and Flag, is more respected there than any of the European nations. The Algerines observed to captain Bainbridge that he ought to consider it a great mark of the Dey's favor, to go upon his Majesty's special business to the Grand Seigneur—adding that it was an honor he would confer on very few others. There are about 2300 European slaves in Algiers—some of them from the first families in Europe. The place appears very strong, but 6 or 8 Seventy-Fours could batter it to pieces. The Policy of the English government is against a measure so important to the commercial world. —A petty Despot of a Piratical State, with a small marine force, commands homage and respect from all the Christian world. O tempora! O mores!

## Sales by Auction.

On THURSDAY,  
The 25th December, at 10 o'clock, will  
be Sold, at our Auction Room,  
**Whiskey in tierces and bls.**

Rum in barrels  
French Brandy in pipes  
Malaga Wine in pipes and gr. casks  
Brown Sugar in barrels  
Loaf do. in lots  
Soap in boxes  
Nails in casks  
Hardware in lots

Together with

**A great variety of Dry Goods:**

Among which are

Carpets and Carpet- Broadcloths,  
ing Stuffs  
Plains Irish Linens  
Plaids Hummums  
Duffels Mssilins  
Flannels Checks  
Swanfdown Shawls  
Kerfymeres Handkerchiefs  
Coating Leather Shoes

And a number of other articles

**HENRY & THOS. MOORE,**

Dec. 23.

Auctioneers.

**JOHN & J. H. TUCKER**

**HAVE FOR SALE,**

At the Store of the late Col. J. Fitzgerald,

Turk's Island and } **SALT.**

Liverpool

Loaf and Muscovada Sugars,

Coffee and Molasses

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin,

Souchong,

Madiera,

Sherry,

St. Lucar,

Malaga,

Claret,

Old Brandy,

Spirits, Whiskey, &c. &c.

Leather, and a general assortment of  
Ship Chandlery and Carpenter's tools,  
also a few trunks of Irish Linens, Mullins,  
and Nun's Thread; which they will sell  
low for cash or exchange for country pro-  
duce.—Orders for groceries from Town  
or country punctually attended to.

December 10,

eod2w.

**Shreve and Janney,**

Have for sale at their store, on Union be-  
tween Prince and Duke-streets.

Cattle soap in boxes

4th proof Barcelona brandy

A few tierces of whiskey

East and West-India sugar, coffee, &c.

Hyson, suchong and bohea tea

A quantity of dipt candles

Writing paper assorted, in bales

Wrapping do.

China, assorted handfomely, in cafes

Soal and upper leather

Men's Women's and children's shoes of

different qualities

Leading and other lines

A few pieces of handsome furniture.

All the above articles are of a good  
quality, and will be sold low for cash or  
country produce. Dec. 12. eo

Being provided with a complete &  
elegant assortment of New Materials, all  
manner of Printing—Book Work, Hand-  
bills, &c. will be executed at this Office  
with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.

## For Sale or Charter,

The **SCHOONER**

**MISSISSIPPI,**

750 or 800 barrels burthen,  
now lying at Merchant's wharf, and rea-  
dy for sea.

**Wm. HODGSON.**

Dec. 15.

d4f

**TO RENT,**

And possession given immediately,

**A two-story Frame House**

and a Lot, situated on the corner of Came-  
ron and Alfred Streets. The house is 40  
feet front, well finished, and suitable for  
the accommodation of a large family.—  
For terms apply to

**THOMAS RICHARDS.**

December 22.

d6t

**To be Hired on the 1st day of**  
January next, at Dublin in the County of  
Essex, between 20 and 30 Negroes, con-  
sisting of Men, Lads, Boys, Women, and  
Children. Among them are an excellent  
Brick-Moulder, and four others who have  
been employed in the Brick-Making busi-  
ness in Fredericksburg and Alexandria.—  
Mr. Thomas Irwin will have it in his  
power to hire the Moulder and two others  
(who are now in Alexandria hired to Mr.  
George Coryell) privately if any one should  
apply.

**BALDWIN M. LEE.**

Westmoreland, December 5. 10d4

**Shreve and Janney**

Have just received, per the brig Sukey  
and Betsey, capt. Caleb Cook,

50 pieces do Sail Duck

23 coils do Cordage

which they will sell low for cash or ex-  
change for flour or corn. They will give  
Cash for white Beans and Pease.

December 16.

eo

**WILLIAM OXLEY & CO.**

King-street,

**HAVE FOR SALE,**

Superfine, second and coarse  
broad and narrow cloths, kerfeymeres,  
swanfdowns, coatings, swankins, blan-  
kets, flannels, fancy calicoes and chintzes,  
black bombazets, durants, ruffellets, I-  
rish linens, Barcelona and pullicat hand-  
kerchiefs, womens' and mens' cotton and  
worsted hose, dimities, checks, filks,  
threads, &c. &c. which will be sold low  
for cash, or bartered for flour or tobacco.

Dec. 10.

eotf

Just arrived, and for Sale on board the  
ship America, now lying at Gilpin's  
wharf, the following

**INDIA GOODS.**

Oude cofahs, emertys, allibad  
mamoodys, do. baftas, boram baftas, luck-  
epoor baftas, berboon gurrahs, allibad  
fannahs, China custers, check handker-  
chiefs, bandannoe do. silk florentines, co-  
loured fattins, English luteftings, India  
do. black fattins, pantaloons, calicoes,  
with a great variety plain and figured  
mullins, which will be sold low for cash.

December 16.

d

**Notice is hereby given to**  
the Stock-Holders of the Bank of Alexan-  
dria, that an Election will be held at the  
Court House in this town on the third  
Monday in January next, for the purpose  
of choosing nine Directors of said Bank,  
for the ensuing year, agreeably to charter.

**GURDEN CHAPIN, Cash'r.**

Dec. 16.

d4w

## Fresh Raisins and Currants

for Sale, by

**Robert B. Jameffon,**

Who has (as usual) a general assortment of  
**Wines, Spirits & Groceries,**  
viz. Jamaica and W. I. Rum, old Peach,  
Cogniac and Bourdeaux Brandy, Holland  
Geneva, Irish and Country Whiskey, a  
few pipes of old Bill Madeira, four do.  
London market do. 16 half pipes 7 year  
old Port, 20 quarter casks Sherry, 5 pipes  
Teneriffe, 4 pipes Catalonia, and a few  
qr. casks of Lisbon and Malaga Wines,  
Powder, loaf and lump Sugars, Molasses,  
Spanish Honey, Salt Petre, Copperas,  
Madder, Race and ground Ginger, Pi-  
mento, Pepper, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves,  
Teas of the latest importations, Fig-Blue,  
Gunpowder, Patent Shot, Leiper and Ha-  
milton's Snuff in bladders and bottles,  
Alum, Indigo, Pearl Barley, Starch, Lon-  
don brown Stout and Porter in bottles,  
Almonds, spinning Cotton, Hunter's Pipes  
in kegs, Olives, Capers and Anchovies,  
Chocolate, Rice, Mustard, and Spanish Se-  
gars; all of which will be sold low for  
Cash, Country Produce, or on a time to  
his punctual customers.

Also, five likely, strong

**KENTUCKY HORSES,**

On a liberal Credit.

December 20, 1800.

d

**JUST PUBLISHED,**

**By Cotton & Stewart,**

And for Sale, at their Book-Store,  
**The ALEXANDRIA POLITICAL and**  
**COMMERCIAL**

**POCKET ALMANAC,**

For the Year 1801;

Containing a complete Calender; times  
of holding the Federal Courts of the Unit-  
ed States and individual states; rates of  
Duties, &c. Stamp Duties; standard for  
receiving and paying Gold; Post Roads;  
Government of the United States; mini-  
sterial and consular Appointments; Of-  
ficers of the Army; American Navy;  
Revenues; Civil and Military Officers of  
the Town of Alexandria; Biographical  
Sketches, &c.

They have also a few Copies of the new  
Edition of Henning's Virginia Justice, with  
a general assortment of articles in their  
line.

December 22.

eod6t

**A Housekeeper wanted.**

**LIBERAL** wages will be given to a  
discreet Woman, capable of managing the  
affairs of my family as a *Housekeeper*.—  
A middle aged woman of a mild disposi-  
tion and regular deportment will be pre-  
ferred, as part of her attention will be  
necessary in superintending a nursery of  
young children.

**CHARLES LEE.**

December 13, 1800.

eodtf

**The Creditors of the Estate**

of the late Col. BURGESS BALL, are  
requested to forward to Mrs. Ball a state-  
ment of their claims; as the Administra-  
tors are anxious to provide for the dis-  
charge of them as early as possible.

Loudoun, Dec. 1, 1800. (15) 7t

**NOTICE.**

*THE lower ferry is now prepared for  
the conveyance of passengers, from the Point  
on the South side of the Eastern Branch,  
to South Capitol-street, where every at-  
tendance will be given.*

December 8.

d12t

## FOR SALE,

**The following Property:**

**THREE** Lots on the East side of Wash-  
ington-street, between King and Prince  
Streets, 22 feet front, 113 feet 10 inches  
dee—One of these lots is bounded on the  
fourth side by a ten feet alley—the other  
two have an outlet of ten feet to said al-  
ley. Valued at 350 dollars each.

**Three** Lots on the North side of Prince-  
street, near the corner of Washington-  
street, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep,  
to an alley of ten feet, communicating  
with Washington-street—valued at 320  
dollars each.

**A** Lot on the corner of Fairfax and  
Wilkes Streets, with a front of 41 feet 8  
inches on the West side of Fairfax-street,  
and 77 feet on the North side of Wilkes-  
street—valued at 450 dollars.

**A** Lot on Wilkes-street, joining a 3  
feet alley taken off the West end of the  
last mentioned lot, 25 feet front and 61  
feet deep—valued at 110 dollars.

**An** half-acre Lot, or one fourth of a  
square, on the West side of Fairfax-street,  
and North side of Gibbon-street. This  
lot having a south and east front, is valued  
at 1000 dollars—subject to a ground rent  
of seventeen pounds one shilling per an-  
num, but the rents all paid up to the 1st  
instant.

**An** acre Lot, or half a square, bounded  
on the east by Pitt-street, on the north by  
Wilkes-street, and on the west by St.  
Asaph-street. Twenty feet of this lot is  
let out at one dollar per foot—subject to  
an annual rent of twenty pounds per an-  
num, which is all paid up to the 1st of 8th  
month last. This lot is valued at 2000  
dollars.

To save trouble, the prices of each of  
the lots are mentioned. The terms of  
payment are one fourth in hand, one fourth  
in six months, one fourth in 12 months,  
and the remainder in two years from the  
31st of next month. Those who choose  
to make an offer for any of those lots will  
please to send their terms sealed up and di-  
rected to John Jenney of this town, mark-  
ed on the outside an offer for William  
Hartshorne's lots. The highest offer (if  
above the terms here put down) to be the  
buyer. Not less than five dollars for each  
of the small lots to be received as an of-  
fer, nor less than ten dollars for the larger,  
or two last mentioned lots; and where  
more than one offer the same price, the  
right to be determined by drawing lots.

After the second payment a deed and  
good title will be given provided the prop-  
erty be mortgaged for the sum remaining  
due.

On the 31st of the 12th month next,  
the several offers will be opened at the  
Golden Ball, at 11 o'clock, A. M. in the  
presence of John Jenney, John Dunlap,  
and Abraham Hewes, and as many of the  
offerers as choose to attend, when the first  
payment will be received, and an engage-  
ment entered into for a full compliance on  
the part of the seller.

A plan of the lots is left with John  
Dunlap, who will shew it to those who  
may please to call at his store.

**WILLIAM HARTSHORNE.**

Alexandria, 11th mo. 17th, 1800.

**ALEXANDRIA:**

PRINTED BY

**S. SNOWDEN & Co.**

KING-STREET, a few doors above the  
WASHINGTON TAVERN.